



GOVERNMENT OF GUAM



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIPATTAMENTON SALUT PUPBLEKO YAN SETBISION SUSIAT

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CLINICAL ADVISORY ON MUMPS

The Department of Public Health and Social Services (DPHSS) has received laboratory confirmation of additional cases of mumps. To date (April 16, 2010), there have been 19 confirmed cases and 78 suspected or probable cases reported. Epidemiologic investigation has shown that nine cases are known to be epidemiologically linked; one is an imported case who was only a visitor to Guam. Investigation and outbreak control measures are ongoing and require the assistance of the healthcare community.

Mumps is a disease caused by the Mumps virus and is characterized by fever, swelling, and pain/tenderness of the parotid glands and or the salivary glands. Mumps is best known for the swelling of the cheeks and jaw. However, up to half of the people who get mumps have very mild or no symptoms. Symptoms typically appear 16-18 days after infection, but this period can range from 12-25 days after infection.

Mumps is spread through the air or through direct contact with infected droplets or saliva when a person coughs, sneezes or talks. Sharing of contaminated items such as cups or soda cans may cause the spread of the disease.

In order to help DPHSS implement appropriate additional control measures, **PLEASE REPORT all cases that meet ANY of the following criteria, without awaiting laboratory confirmation:**

Acute onset of unilateral or bilateral tender, self-limited swelling of the parotid or other salivary gland(s), without other apparent cause

Report cases by Phone: 735-7143, or Fax 734-1475. After 5pm or weekends, please contact Ms. Annette Aguon at 988-3480 or 671*1*8221 (IConnect).

Mumps may occur in previously vaccinated individuals. Although 2 doses of MMR vaccine are the best (90%) protection against mumps, cases can occur among previously vaccinated persons.

Negative mumps IgM may not rule out mumps infection. Mumps IgM may not be detected in infected persons, especially those who have had prior MMR vaccination.

People with suspected mumps illness should be excluded from school until **5 days** after the onset of parotid swelling.

Exclusion from school for individuals who are exposed to persons with mumps

- **For individuals who do not have acceptable presumptive evidence of immunity:**
Individuals without evidence of immunity should be excluded from school from the 9th day after the first unprotected exposure to mumps through the 26th day after the last exposure. The mumps vaccine cannot be used to prevent the development of mumps after exposure. Hence, a previously unvaccinated person who receives a 1st dose of MMR vaccine after an exposure are considered non-immune and must be excluded from school the 9th day after the first exposure to mumps through the 26th day after the last exposure. Individuals who receive their 2nd vaccine dose during an outbreak do not need to be excluded from school.
- **For individuals with partial vaccination:**
Those individuals who had been previously vaccinated for mumps, but received only one dose of mumps vaccine do not need to be excluded from school, following an unprotected exposure to mumps. They should receive a 2nd dose of MMR vaccine as soon as possible, but no sooner than 28 days after the first dose and should be educated about symptoms of mumps, including non-specific presentations, and should notify occupational health if they develop these symptoms.
- **For individuals with presumptive evidence of immunity to mumps:**
Those who have presumptive evidence of immunity do not need to be excluded from school following an unprotected exposure. However, because 1 dose of MMR vaccine is about 80% effective in preventing mumps and 2 doses is about 90% effective, some vaccinated individuals may remain at risk for infection. Therefore, such categories of people should be educated about symptoms of mumps and should notify immediately if they develop these symptoms.

We are currently taking appropriate prevention and control measures such as increasing our surveillance activity, conducting epidemiological investigation and contact tracing of reported suspect, probable and confirmed mumps cases. DPHSS is strongly encouraging all physicians and clinic health personnel to do the following:

- A. Be on alert for patients who may fall within the clinical case definition for mumps, as defined above.
- B. For patients who meet the clinical case definition, regardless of their MMR vaccination history, perform laboratory testing (IgG and IgM).
- C. Institute clinic protocols for controlling spread as in any communicable disease requiring STANDARD and DROPLET precautions; for screening patients and identifying and isolating suspected mumps cases.
- D. Due to the current situation, DPHSS is requesting providers to report **all** confirmed and suspected cases by telephone to the Immunization Program at 735-7143, or fax 734-1475. After 5pm or weekends please contact Ms. Annette Aguon at 988-3480 or 671*1*8221 (IConnect).

Your cooperation in assuring that mumps does not become a problem in Guam is greatly appreciated.